SILVER CITY MINERALS LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

5 July 2018

Copper-Gold intersections at Copper Blow

- **31 metres at 1.0% copper and 0.26 g/t gold from 270 metres in hole 18CB057**
  - **Includes 15 metres at 1.6% copper and 0.32 g/t gold from 285 metres**
- **Multiple intersections in the North Zone outlines strong copper-gold mineralisation over 200 metres in length and 10 to 40 metres in true thickness to vertical depths in excess of 270 metres**
- **Grade increasing with depth**

Silver City Minerals Limited (ASX: SCI) ("Silver City" or "the Company") is pleased to announce results from recently completed drilling at Copper Blow 20 kilometres south of Broken Hill. Copper-gold mineralisation at Copper Blow has been established over a strike length of 1000 metres. Recent drilling has focused on the North Zone with significant grades and widths extending for at least 200 metres along strike and 270 metres down dip from surface and is open at depth and along strike.

Synopsis of the Drilling in North Zone at Copper Blow

The most important results of the 2018 drilling programs are as follows:

- Hole 18CB054 intersected **41.2 metres at 1.3% copper and 0.4 g/t gold including two intersections each 7 metres thick at 2% copper** (ASX Release 22 February 2018).
- Hole 18CB055 intersected **61 metres at 0.7% copper and 0.14 g/t Au** (ASX Release 28 May 2018).
- Hole 18CB057 intersected **31 metres at 1.0% copper and 0.14 g/t gold including 15 metres at 1.6% copper and 0.32 g/t gold** (this report).
- Hole 18CB058 intersected **21 metres at 0.4% copper and 0.1 g/t gold** (this report).
- Hole 18CB063 intersected **16 metres at 0.5% copper and 0.18 g/t gold** (this report).
- Hole 18CB069 intersected **16 metres at 0.5% copper and 0.05 g/t gold including 2 metres at 2.5% copper and 0.4 g/t gold**. This occurs within a larger intercept of 31 metres at 0.3% copper (this report).

Collectively these, and shallower RC holes from historic drilling (unlabelled on Figure 1), outline what appears to be a steeply plunging, well mineralised structure which is over 200 metres long, 10 to 40 metres thick (true thickness) and extends to depths of at least 270 metres. The southwest part of the structure

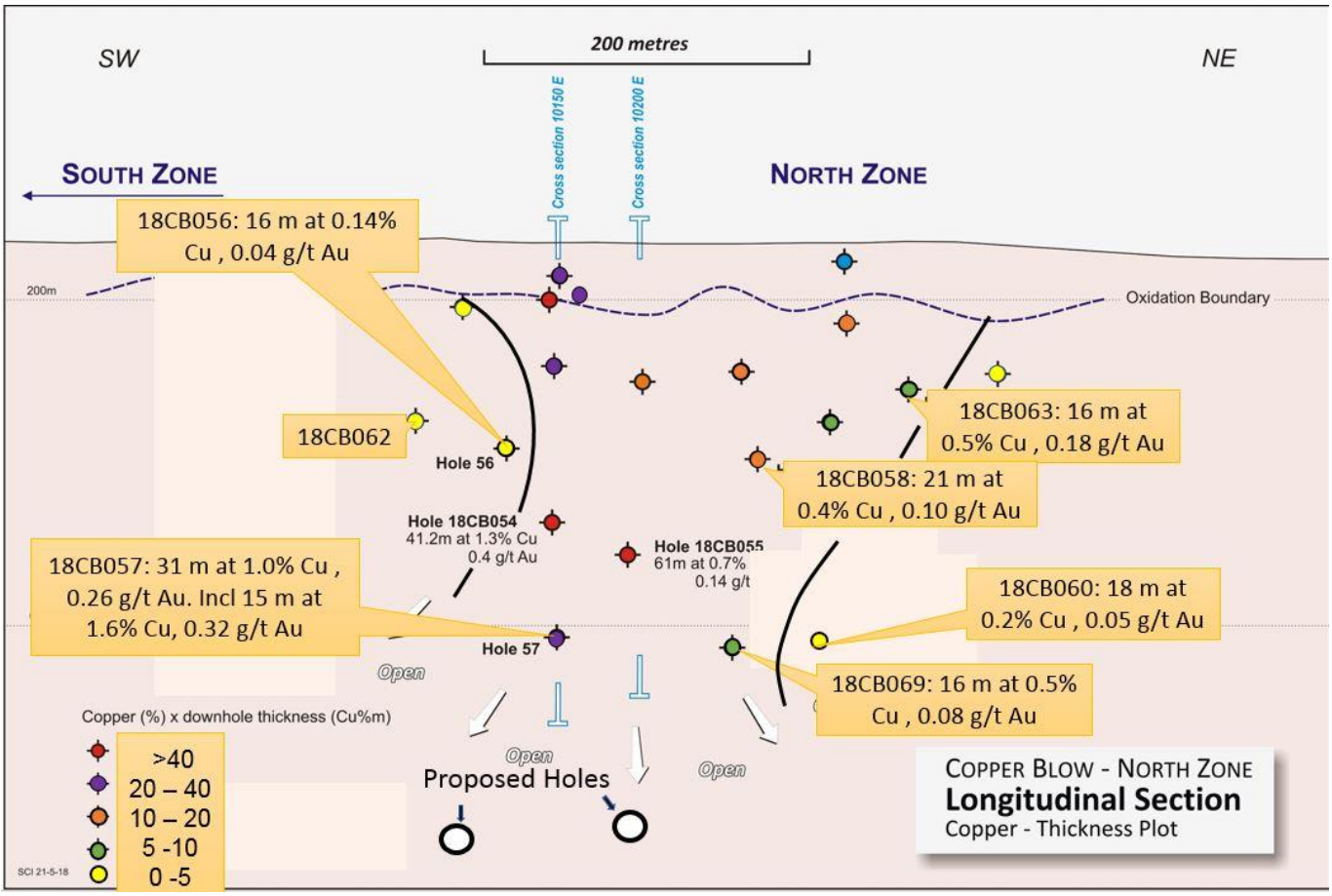

Figure 1 Copper Blow Longitudinal Section showing grade x thickness plot. Points depict the centre-points of the mineralised intersection on a vertical plain. Copper-gold mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike.

hosts the better grades and thicknesses (orange, red and purple dots on Figure 1) compared to the northeast part (green dots).

The style of mineralised structure which appears to be taking shape at Copper Blow shows marked similarities to other copper and copper-gold projects both in New South Wales and Queensland. Short strike length ore zones with extensive down plunge dimensions in excess of 1000 metres are a characteristic of copper mines in the Cobar district approximately 400 km east of Broken Hill. Examples are the Tritton and CSA mines.

Similarly, the Selwyn (Starra) mines in the eastern part of the Mt Isa block which were mined in the 1980s to 1990s produced abundant copper and gold from a series of five steeply plunging pipe-like bodies to depths in excess of 1000m.

At Copper Blow there has been no drilling to test mineralisation below about 250 metres. The Company concludes there is scope for significant copper-gold mineralisation to extend at depth beneath the North Zone and has commenced planning for a follow-up diamond drilling program (Figure 1).

Background

The focus of recent drilling has been the North Zone represented by a magnetic anomaly which is 450 metres long and up to 80 metres wide. It is just one of seven strong magnetic anomalies along a major northeast trending shear zone (Figure 2).

The rock in the North Zone produces a distinctive induced polarisation geophysical anomaly which is attributed to the presence of abundant copper and iron sulphide hosted within a magnetite body. Drilling suggests it is particularly enriched in copper sulphide.

A number of historic drill holes have intersected broad zones of copper-gold mineralisation within the Zone. These form a coherent body with consistent grades. Two holes in particular indicate true thickness of mineralisation might be in the order of 30 to 40 metres.

These holes include 18CB054 which returned **41.2 metres at 1.3% copper and 0.4 g/t gold** in a magnetite-rich rock at a vertical depth of approximately 200 metres (ASX Release 22 February 2018). A similarly encouraging intersection in hole 18CB055 returned **61 metres at 0.7% copper and 0.14 g/t Au** (ASX Release 28 May 2018). These are considered to be significant copper-gold intersections.

Copper Blow is located close to the mining and infrastructure facilities at Broken Hill including two sulphide treatment plants.

The project is a contributing joint venture between Silver City (75%) and CBH Resources (25%). CBH owns and operates the Rasp Mine and sulphide treatment plant in Broken Hill.

Results

In the third round of drilling at Copper Blow the Company has completed eighteen drill holes. Analytical results of the first two holes of the program have been released (ASX Release 28 May 2018). Significant intersections in the remaining holes are outlined below.

Hole 18CB057

This hole was designed to test the continuity of mineralisation 50 to 60 metres beneath mineralisation in 18CB054. The centre of the intersection is about 240 metres below surface (Figures 1 and 4). It encountered:

- **31 metres at 1.0% copper and 0.26 g/t gold from 270 metres including 15 metres at 1.6% copper and 0.32 g/t gold from 285 metres**

Mineralisation occurs in intense magnetite-quartz-biotite alteration in a shear zone. Within this there are disseminated and stringer sulphides including chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrite. The intersection is dominated by chalcopyrite.

Hole 18CB058

This hole intersected the mineralised magnetite zone approximately 80 metres to the northeast of hole 18CB055 and 125 metres below surface. It returned an intersection of 21 metres at 0.5% copper and 0.1 g/t gold from 139 metres downhole consistent with other intersections at this depth. A feature of this hole was a shallow intersection between 20 and 32 metres which returned 0.4% copper in a zone of previously unknown mineralisation.

18CB063

This hole intersected the zone 90 metres to the northeast of hole 18CB058 at about the same elevation. It returned 16 metres at 0.5% copper and 0.18 g/t gold and is similarly consistent with grades and thicknesses at this depth.

18CB068

This hole was designed to test induced polarisation and electromagnetic anomalies in the South Zone. It encountered strong pyrite mineralisation at 180 metres. A 4 metre intersection returned **1.3% copper and 0.35 g/t gold.**

18CB069

This hole intersected the mineralised zone 110 metres northeast of hole 18CB057 at about the same elevation. It returned a broad intersection of 31 metres at 0.3% copper from 275 metres including **16 metres at 0.5% copper and 0.08 g/t gold from 275 metres.** The upper portion of the intersection hosted a **2 metre interval of 2.5% copper and 0.4 g/t gold** also from 275 metres.

A series of RC holes; 18CB064 to 67 tested magnetic anomalies CB3 and CB5 (Figure 2) to the northeast of Copper Blow with no significant mineralisation encountered.

Table 1 Drill Hole Specifications

Hole Number	MGA East (m)	MGA North (m)	Elevation (m)	Dip (degrees)	Azimuth (degrees)	Metres RC	Metres diamond	Total Metres
18CB055	547906	6445321	233.4	-59.8	150	0	301	301
18CB056	547844	6445257	234.2	-60.1	144.1	0	271	271
18CB057	548016	6445065	235.0	-59	325.9	200	204.8	404.8
18CB058	548071	6445209	235.0	-58.8	325.6	108	163	271
18CB059	547715.474	6445155.191	234.961	-90	0	81	0	81
18CB060	548001.529	6445395.182	232.268	-60	143.8	117	214	331
18CB061	547753.147	6445169.604	234.316	-60	144.7	259	0	259
18CB062	547801.210	6445186.370	235.152	-60	144.3	237	0	237
18CB063	548151.144	6445259.731	231.835	-60	326.3	195	0	195
18CB064	548311.164	6445419.313	230.302	-60	325	165	0	165
18CB065	548452.096	6445495.253	224.835	-60	323.8	207	0	207
18CB066	548537.243	6445568.779	221.718	-60	323.4	201	0	201
18CB067	548614.978	6445634.181	220.198	-60	326.9	154	0	154
18CB068	547726.780	6444867.120	231.061	-60	324.7	201	0	201
18CB069	548116.712	6445133.251	231.408	-60	325	165	175	340
18CB070	548202.856	6445187.792	229.353	-60	325.6	189	0	189

Table 2 Significant drill intersections

Hole Number	From (metres)	Interval (metres)	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)	Comment
18CB057	**270**	**31**	**1.0**	**0.26**	0.2% Cu cutoff
Including	**285**	**15**	**1.6**	**0.32**	0.5% Cu cutoff
18CB058	20	12	0.4	0.09	0.1% Cu cutoff
	139	21	0.4	0.10	0.2% Cu ctoff
18CB060	265	18	0.2	0.05	0.05% Cu cutoff
18CB061	152	4	0.7	0.16	0.4% Cu cutoff
	238	8	0.5	0.18	0.1% Cu cutoff
18CB063	130	16	0.5	0.18	0.1% Cu cutoff
18CB068	180	**4**	**1.3**	**0.35**	1.0% Cu cutoff
18CB069	275	31	0.3	-	0.05% Cu cutoff
Incl	275	15	0.5	0.08	0.1% Cu cutoff
Incl	275	**2**	**2.5**	**0.40**	1% Cu cutoff

Annexure 1 Figures

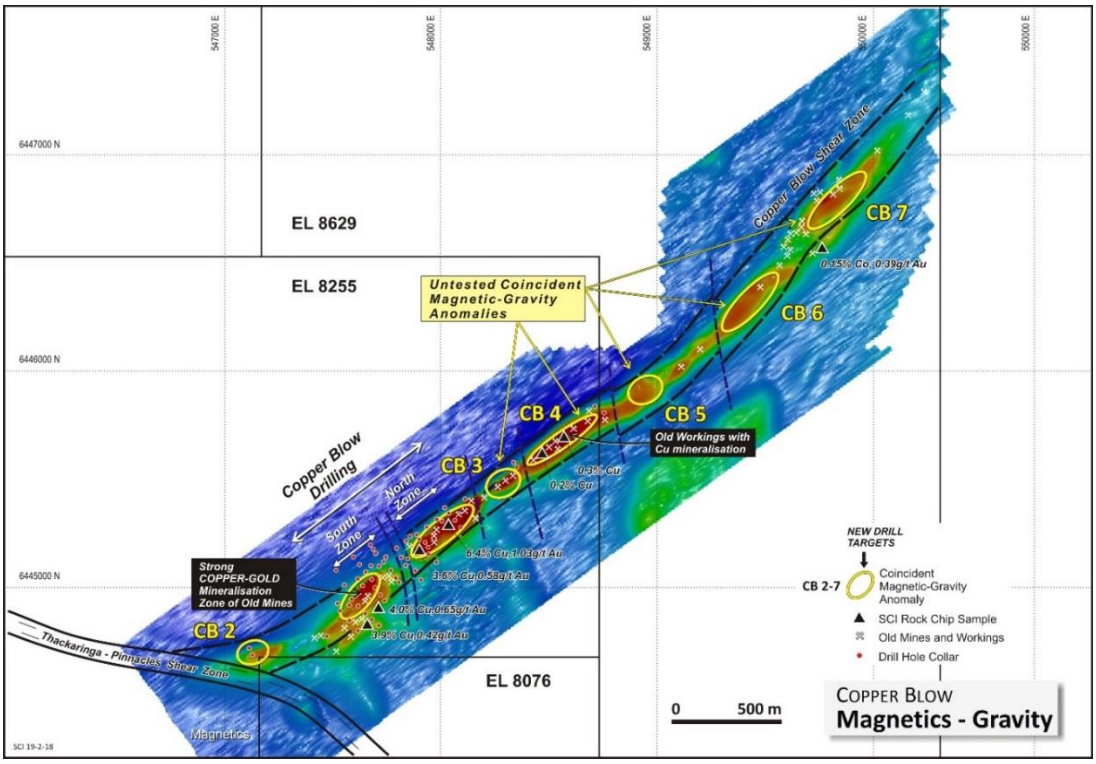

Figure 2 Detailed ground magnetic survey reduced to pole image. Shows a series of coincident magnetic/gravity anomalies. In addition to the North and South Zones at Copper Blow there are seven targets all of which might host copper mineralisation.

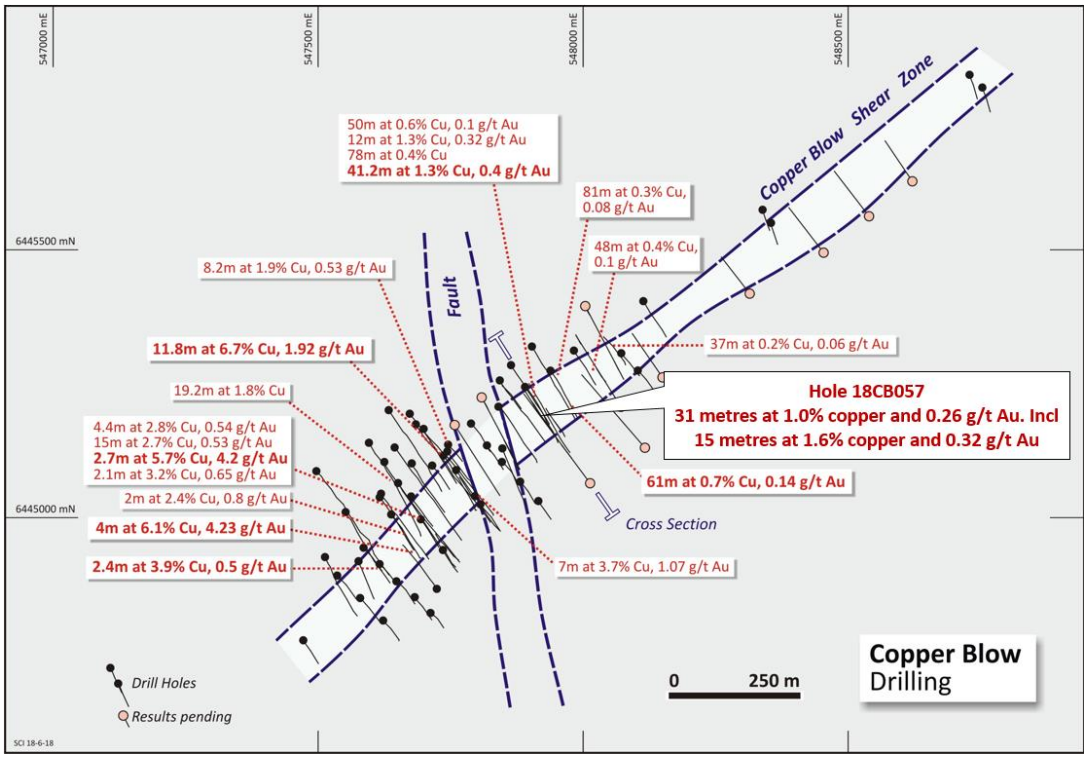

Figure 3 Copper Blow drill plan. The focus of recent drilling has been to assess the extent and continuity of copper-gold mineralisation north of the fault and proximal to mineralisation already encountered in holes 18CB054 and 18CB055. Collars for this round of drilling are shown in pale pink.

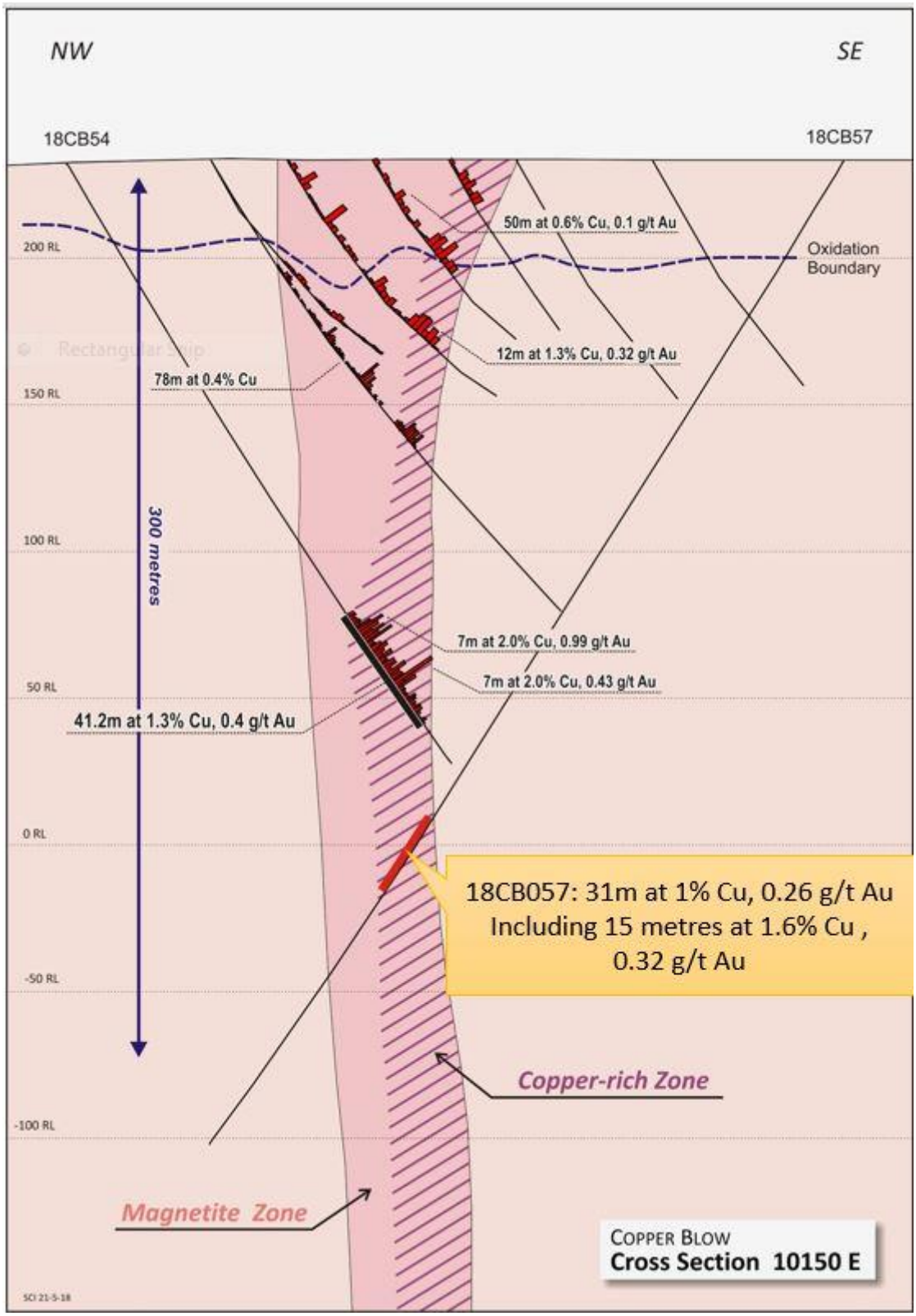

Figure 4 Cross-section showing new hole 18CB057 in relation to hole 18CB054. The sulphide mineralisation is persistent to depth and indicates mineralisation extends to depths of at least 270 metres.

SILVER CITY MINERALS LIMITED

Christopher Torrey
Managing Director

ABOUT Silver City Minerals Limited

Silver City Minerals Limited (SCI) is a base and precious metal explorer with a strong focus on the Broken Hill District of western New South Wales, Australia. It takes its name from the famous Silver City of Broken Hill, home of the world's largest accumulation of silver, lead and zinc; the Broken Hill Deposit. SCI was established in May 2008 and has been exploring the District where it controls Exploration Licences through 100% ownership and various joint venture agreements. It has a portfolio of highly prospective projects with drill-ready targets focused on high grade silver, gold and base-metals, and a pipeline of prospects moving toward the drill assessment stage. The Company continues to seek out quality projects for exploration and development.

Caution Regarding Forward Looking Information.

This document contains forward looking statements concerning Silver City Minerals Limited. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes. Forward looking statements in this document are based on Silver City's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Silver City Minerals as of the dates the forward looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future development.

Competent Persons

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Chris Torrey (BSc, MSc, RPGeo Mineral Exploration), who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Torrey is the Managing Director, a shareholder and full time employee of Silver City Minerals Limited. Mr Torrey has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as "Competent Persons" as defined by the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Torrey, consents to the inclusion in this Report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

This report contains information extracted from the following reports: ASX Releases 22 February 2018, 2 May 2018 and 28 May 2018 and are available to view on the website www.silvercityminerals.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

CONTACT DETAILS

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Report describes the results of RC and diamond drilling. RC samples were collected using a cyclone splitter or were speared and composited. Core was collected and half-core submitted for analyses. No downhole sampling methods were used.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Samples chosen for analyses on the basis of sulphide content and geological significance. In RC drilling a first pass scan using visual estimates, magnetic susceptibility and handheld XRD was used to determine which samples to send for analyses. In some holes, particularly pre-collars to diamond holes 4 metre speared composites were submitted for analyses as a general evaluation of rock geochemistry. Only laboratory results are presented in this report
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• Results are Material to this and future Public Reports
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Copper Blow is a base metal-gold-cobalt project. To date elevated grades have been observed to occur in association with elevated sulphide content. Sampling is based on the visual estimation of sulphide content and/or intensity of alteration. The Company not only samples elevated sulphide zones but also up to 10 metres of adjacent wall rocks. Core holes were samples nominally in two or one metre samples, with one metre samples usually in visually higher copper grade zones. RC holes were nominally sampled on a 2 metre basis, but 4 metres composite were taken over zones where high magnetite content occurs without significant sulphide.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• HQ and NQ diamond core. Standard NQ-2 predominates. Core has been drilled from surface and as tails to RC holes (Table 1 in body of report). Core orientation has been recorded using the Reflex Easy Ori method. Downhole surveys have been taken nominally every 30 metres using a gyro-orientation system due to the abundance of magnetite in the target zone. RC drilling was completed using 5.5 inch hammer and face sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Core recoveries are recorded by the drillers in the field at the time of drilling and checked by a geologist or technician
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking and depths are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		checked against the depths recorded on core blocks. Rod counts are routinely undertaken by drillers. • When poor sample recovery is encountered during drilling, the geologist and driller have endeavoured to rectify the problem to ensure maximum sample recovery.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Relationship is not known at this time. Core recoveries have been very high (95 to 100%)
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• All core has been geologically and geotechnically logged in detail that will support Mineral Resource estimation, mining at metallurgical studies
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Qualitative geological logging, quantitative geotechnical logging, core photography (wet and dry) and core orientation have taken place. Specific gravity measurements using the water displacement method will be taken nominally every 5 metres
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	A total of 3807 metres has been logged and 100% of relevant intersections have been logged to date.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Core has been cut with a diamond core saw and half core submitted for analyses.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample size is appropriate to grain size and the nature of the rock
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Sample types and the nature of the preparation is appropriate to the project
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Quality control includes detailed core recovery assessment and continuous half core sampling to maximise representivity.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	• Core drilling is an appropriate method of ensuring representative sampling of mineralised zones and adjacent country rocks
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• RC chips have be sampled using both a cyclone , riffle splitter and by spearing method. Methods for each hole have been recorded. Sampling has been both wet and dry. Water inflow is recorded for each hole
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Analytical method for 35 elements including base metals was aqua regia ICP-AES and for gold a 30 gram charge fire assay with an AA finish (ALS Global Codes ME-ICP41 and OG46 and Au-AA25 www.alsglobal.com • The nature and quality of the analytical methods are appropriate to style of mineralisation anticipated and are of industry standard. • The laboratory also has its own QAQC of systematic standard, repeats and duplicates.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in*	• No downhole or geochemical tools have been used

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• No external laboratory checks have been undertaken • Certified standards are inserted nominally every 40th sample • A detailed assessment of standards has been completed and shows high laboratory reliability and repeatability for Cu and Au. RC duplicate samples are more variable in nature but within acceptable industry standard. Most significant mineralised intersections are within core tails to RC pre-collars. • The laboratory also has its own QAQC of systematic standard, repeats and duplicates.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• No verification by other company personnel has taken place at this time
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinned holes
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Data is recorded on site a using computer storage program and backed up at main office.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No data adjustment
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Holes have been surveyed by a registered surveyor using DGPS survey
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• MGA94 Zone 54
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drone survey to millimetre accuracy
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• Data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish a degree of geological and grade continuity for Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve estimations.
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No compositing
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Drilling has be of sufficient density to determine that mineralised structures and veins have a northeasterly strike and are nearly vertical with steep dips both towards the northwest and southeast. Drill holes have been oriented perpendicular to strike at dip angles from horizontal of between 50 and 70 degrees. As such downhole intersections do not represent true thicknesses of mineralised zones. Depending on the angle of the hole at the intersection the true thickness maybe between 50 and 80% of the downhole intersection.
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Given the interpretation of the structure described above, there is of a high level of confidence in the orientation of the key mineralised structures. The Company does not consider that the sampling gives

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		a biased result. This public report gives downhole thicknesses and estimates of true thicknesses.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Company personnel cut core in a locked yard facility and take bagged samples labelled with the laboratory address to a freight forwarding carrier for transport to the laboratory
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• Drill holes outlined in this public report fall within EL 8255 which is subject a joint venture between Silver City Minerals and CBH Resources. A landowner access agreement is in place. Native Title has been extinguished.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The tenure is secure under NSW legislation. There are no known impediments to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Details previously outlined in ASX Release 4 May 2017.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Iron oxide copper-gold deposit hosting cobalt
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	See Tables in body of the report
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Only geological significant intersections are provide in this Public Report. For clarity those with no appreciable copper or gold mineralisation are not reported
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Normal weight averaging techniques applied. Nominal cutoff grades are indicated. No high grade upper cutting has been applied
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	No short lengths. Samples are either at 1 or 2 metres in length
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly*	• No equivalents are reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• Drilling has be of sufficient density to determine that mineralised structures and veins have a northeasterly strike and are nearly vertical with steep dips both towards the northwest and southeast. Drill holes have been oriented perpendicular to strike at dip angles from horizontal of between 50 and 70 degrees. As such downhole intersections do not represent true thicknesses of mineralised zones. Depending on the angle of the hole at the intersection the true thickness may bey between 50 and 80% of the downhole intersection.
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• This public report gives downhole thicknesses and estimates of true thicknesses.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Annexure 1 and body of report
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Exploration results outlined in this Public Report include both high and low grades. Grades are encountered over broad zones and consistent. Grade variations are not high.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No new data
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Continued drilling, metallurgical testwork, continued IP and magnetic geophysical surveys and surface geochemical sampling.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Refer to figure 2 in body of report